Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.] THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1806. [No. 1493.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next,
at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,
RUM
In hhds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Bandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and } in boxes,
Mould and dipt Candles }
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c.——ALSO,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
among which are
Cloths, Coatings, Kerſemeres,
Duffils, Plains, Kerſeys, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Elaſticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes, Ruffels, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Callicoes,
Iriſh Linens, Sileſia do.
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muſlin and Muſlin Handkerchiefs,
India Muſlins and Table Clothes,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Colour'd Threads, Hats and ſundry other articles.

Philip G. Marſteller.

Nov. 12.

Fo Freight or Charter

To Europe or the Weſt-Indies,

THE BRIG
EQUATOR,
Henry Moore, Maſter;
Burthen 230 hhds. For terms apply to the maſter on board, or to
HUGH SMITH.
Dec. 16. d

The SHIP
LEONIDAS,
Capt. MACKENZIE;
Now in complete order for the reception of cargo of tobacco, wheat or flour. Two thouſand buſhels ſalt remain unſold, and ready to be delivered to purchaſers from on board.

Any conſignments made to *John Mills*, jun. London, by the Leonidas, or placed under his direction, advances on ſaid ſhipments will be made, if required, either in bills of exchange or in money at the current exchange—by the ſubſcribers,

Rickets, Newton & Co.
December 31. eod

The Ship ROSE,
Of Alexandria,
DENNIS MCCARTY, JOHNSTON, Maſter,
Will ſail in 10 or 15 days, from New-York to Bourdeaux. For freight or paſſage, apply to *Thos Beckley*, of New-York, or to
Rickets, Newton & Co.
December 31. eod

FOR SALE,
On moderate Terms,
The SHIP
HETTY,
Juſt arrived from Liverpool, and lying at Col. Ramſay's wharf. Her inventory may be ſeen and deſcription of the Ship made known, on application to Captain Ruſſel, on board or to
Ricketts, Newton & Co.
If ſaid ſhip is not ſold in ten or fifteen days, ſhe will be for freight or charter to any port in Europe.

R. N. & Co.
January 1. d

For Sale or Freight,
The Schooner
BETSEY,
Burthen eight hundred barrels;
Was built in eighteen hundred and two—And is without exception the beſt Schr. belonging to the port—*for terms apply to*
Benjamin Shreve, *jun.*
Dec. 14 tf.

HENRY K. MAY
Has received, per Brig Equator, Moore, from New-Caſtle, and offers for Sale, if immediately applied for;
80 casks Red Lead,
38 casks Patent Shot,
18 casks Ingot Lead and
36 ſheets Milled do.
December 18.

Liverpool Salt—Afloat.

200 hhds. coarſe Liverpool SALT,
On board the ſchooner Favourite at Lawraſon' wharf, and for ſale by
Lawraſon & Fowle;
Who have alſo received by ſaid ſchooner from Boſton,
50 bbls. New England Rum,
6 hhds. Molaſſes,
90 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles,
20 do. Freſh Chocolate,
20 casks freſh Raiſins,
20 do. Beſt Havanna Segars,
6 bales Burlaps Gunnies,
30 bolts Firſt Quality Ruſſia Duck,
6000 lbs. Sheet Lead.

ON HAND,
30 cheſts Young Hyſon and Hyſon Skin Teas,
100 bolts heavy Raven's Duck, ſuperior in quality to Engliſh,
20 do. light Ravens,
40 barrels Turpentine.
A QUANTITY OF
Baltimore Bellona GUN-POWDER.
December 28. d

15 hogſheads } Prime retail'g Molaſſes:
12 tierces }
20 puncheons high proof Jamaica Rum
8 butts Muſcat Wine
4 half butts Conſtantia do.
4 pipes fine old Brazil Madeira
12 boxes French Prunes
10 hogſheads } New-England Rum
15 barrels }
50 barrels Pennſylvania Rye Whiſkey
6 casks refined Britiſh Salt-Petre
3 tierces Allum
50 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles
10 boxes Chocolate.

Juſt received, and for ſale, for caſh or on the uſual credits.

Mandeville & Jameſſon.
December 21. d

20 Pipes very choice Madeira Wine,

Imported in the Brig Active, from St. Bartholomews, and for ſale by
R. Veitch & Co.
December 21. tf
N. B. This Wine has lain a conſiderable time with Weſt-Indies.

Diſſolution of Copartnerſhip.

THE Copartnerſhip hitherto ſubſiſting under the firm of *Joſeph Riddle & Co.* of Alexandria, was diſſolved the firſt inſtant, by mutual conſent: All perſons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the ſame, are requeſted to come forward and ſettle, as it is deſirable to cloſe the concern as ſoon as poſſible. Thoſe whoſe accounts are of long ſtanding are particularly requeſted to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the ſubſcribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria.
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore.
September 18. tf

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ſhips lately arrived at Baltimore, a conſiderable part of his
FALL GOODS;
Which are now opening at his ſtore in Fairfax ſtreet, and daily expects an additional ſupply in the United States from Liverpool.
September 23. d

New Brewery.

Iſaac Entwiſle and Co.
RESPECTFULLY informs the public, they have commenced Brewing, and will have BEER ready for delivery in a few days, which he hopes will pleaſe ſuch as uſe it.

He will give the Baltimore and Philadelphia prices for good clean Barley.

Grain and Yeaſt may be had at the Brewery.
December 20. d1m

TO RENT,
The Dwelling HOUSE at preſent occupied by William Sanford—The houſe is a commodious and handſomely ſituated, with every neceſſary out houſe, and has a handſome garden in high cultivation. Apply to
Mr. Thomas Preſton, or
Thomas Sanford.
October 25. d6t.eo

Mandeville and Jameſſon,

OFFER FOR SALE,
For Caſh, Produce, or on the uſual Credit;
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
LIQUORS & GROCERIES,
Conſiſting of
Muſcovade Sugars, of various qualities.
Philadelphia and Alexandria Loaf and Lump ditto.
Jamaica, } In hhds. &c.
St. Vincents, and }
N. E. Rum,
Old Jamaica Spirits, for family uſe,
Peach and Apple Brandy,
Cognac and Bourdeaux do.
Holland and Country Geneva,
70 barrels ſtrong and fine flavored Rye Whiſkey.
Madeira, }
Sherry, }
Old Port, } WINES.
Liſbon, }
Malaga, and }
Tenerife }
40 caſes St. Edaph Medoc Claret,
1 butt old 4th proof Iriſh Whiſkey,
100 caſes Weſt Schiedam Gin,
A few hogſheads of choice Molaſſes,
Tenneſſee and Georgia Cotton.
Gunpowder, }
Imperial, }
Hyſon, }
Young Hyſon, } TEAS,
Souchong, } Very carefully ſelected
Hyſon-ſkin, and } from the beſt cargoes for
Bohea } country trade and family uſe.
Green Coffee, Chocolate, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig-blue, Soap, Muſtard, Rappee and Scotch Snuff.
SPICES—Pimento, Pepper, Cloves, Caſſia, Nutmegs and Mace.
Ginger, race and ground.
Flotant and Orleans Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Allum and Brimſtone.
Patent Shot, aſſorted, from BB to No. 9.
Bar Lead, Hunter's Pipes, Bees Wax, Wrapping Paper, Demijohns, Refined Salt Petre, Chalk,
Mould and Dipt Candles.
Britiſh Gunpowder of various qualities from *F* to treble battle.
October 18.

NOTICE.

THE Stock-Holders in the Marine Inſurance Company, of Alexandria, are informed that an election for fifteen Directors to manage the affairs of the ſaid Company for the year enſuing, will be held at the court houſe, in Alexandria, the 15th of next month.

By order of the Directors,
Wm. Hartſhorne, Preſident.
12th mo. 24.

☞ Mr. Green, Fredericksburg; Mr. Davis, Richmond; Mr. Bowen, Wincheſter; are requeſted to inſert the above two weeks in their reſpective papers.

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the Preſident and Directors of the Little River Turnpike Company, at the houſe of John Gadsby, in the town of Alexandria, December the 4th, 1805—

Ordered, That the Stockholders in the Little River Turnpike Company do, and they are hereby required to pay to the Treaſurer of ſaid Company ten dollars on each ſhare by them reſpectively ſubſcribed, on the firſt day of February, 1806—and the further ſum of ten dollars on each of their ſhares, on the firſt day of May—and the further ſum of ten dollars on each of their ſhares, on the firſt day of July—and the further ſum of ten dollars on each of their ſhares, on the firſt day of September—and the further ſum of ten dollars on each of their ſhares, on the firſt day of November next enſuing the date hereof.

Jonah Thompſon, *Treaſurer.*
December 13. dtiſFeb

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,
Two boxes Iriſh Linen—*real Coleraines.*
50 barrels prime Pork.
WM. HODGSON.
November 28. d

Bills on Philadelphia,

At ſhort ſights.
In ſums to ſuit purchaſers, may be had if immediate application is made to
Lawraſon & Fowle.
December 5. d

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King ſtreet, has, in addition to his former ſtock, added*
A freſh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;
Which makes his aſſortment complete.
He now offers for ſale, on his uſual low terms,
Muſcovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto.
Gunpowder, }
Imperial, }
Hyſon, } TEAS,
Young Hyſon, } particularly ſelected
Hyſon-ſkin, and } for
Souchong } family uſe.
Beſt Green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a ſuperior quality.
Madeira, }
Buſtellos, }
Sherry, }
Liſbon, } WINES.
Teneriffe, }
Malaga, and }
Genuine Old Port }
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family uſe,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New-England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Iriſh and country Whiſkey,
Molaſſes, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Caſſia, Pimenot Cayenne and Black Pepper, Race and Ground Ginger, Baſket Salt for table uſe, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig blue, Soap, Mould, Dipt and Spermaceti Candles, Refined Salt Petre, Flotant Indigo, Allum, Copperas, Madder, Brimſtone, Spinning Cotton, Patent Shot, all ſizes, beſt Engliſh and country-made Gunpowder, Segars, and Smoaking Tobacco, very beſt Chewing Tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's Snuff, Hunter's Pipes in boxes.

London Muſtard, warranted of a ſuperior quality, Dixon's beſt ditto, Wrapping Paper, Demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been ſelected with care and will be diſpoſed of on the very loweſt terms.

December 16. d

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has received by the late arrivals an elegant aſſortment of
GOODS,
—AMONG WHICH ARE—

London ſuperfine Cloths and Caſſimeres,	Corded Cambricks,
Bennett's patent Cords,	Lace do.
Do. Wailteoatings,	Rich Colonade and figured India Muſlins
Silks, Moleſkins, Florentines,	India and Britiſh Book do.
Imperial, clouded and white Marſeilles,	Lace Caps & Handkerchiefs,
Toilinetts, Swandowns,	Extra Silk Gloves,
Flannels, roſe Blankets,	Pic Nic Mitts.
Coatings, Plains,	Silk Cord and Buttons,
Kerſeys, Halfthicks,	Cambrick Buttons,
Lamb's Wool, Worſted, Cotton and Silk Hoſiery,	Artificial Flowers and Wreaths,
Iriſh & Flanders Sheetings,	Oſtrich Feathers,
4 4 7/8 Iriſh Linens,	Italian Mantaus,
Shirting Cotton,	Fine India Perſians,
Long Lawns,	Baſtas, Mamcodies,
Linen Cambricks,	Dowlais, Ticklenburg,
Dimities, Cambrick do.	Oſnaburgs, Brown rolls &c. &c.

☞ *He daily expects an additional aſſortment of* FALL GOODS.
Oct. 22. dtf

TUNIS CRAVEN,

HAS FOR SALE
Beſt Havanna SEGARS in boxes,
And a few Puncheons
NEW-ENGLAND RUM.
November 13. d

TEN DOLLARS *Reward.*

Left the Little River turnpike road, about the 10th of September laſt,
A Negro Man named *JACOB,*
belonging to the heirs of THOMAS MASON, deceaſed. He is about 50 years of age, well made, about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complection, his head conſiderably grey. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro and delivers him to me or one of the overſeers on the turnpike road, near Alexandria, ſhall receive the above reward and all reaſonable charges, by
JOSEPH POWELL, Agent
for the Little River Turnpike Company.
October 21. dtf

CONGRESS.

Senate of the United States.

Friday, December 20.

Debate on the motion of Dr. Logan, for leave to bring in a bill to suspend the commercial intercourse between the U. States and St. Domingo—*Continued.*

[Dr. Mitchell's Speech concluded.]

Are we, sir, already come to this? You [the Vice President Mr. Clinton was in the chair] well remember the effects wrought by the injurious proceedings of the British Parliament in 1774. You bore a noble and manly part in the struggles of freemen against oppression at that day. Thirty years ago, you and your patriotic associates could form a general non-importation agreement and despising the luxuries of the mother country and superior to her prowess, you, spirits of freedom, atchieved our glorious revolution. If the case requires it, may we not do this again? If we must curtail our commerce by our own statutes, it is certainly a better policy to retaliate upon an adversary in that way, than to abandon to her, as the proposed bill contemplates, a lucrative portion of our trade. Surely, laboring as we do, under all these embarrasements, a proposition for lessening our navigation and forbidding our ships to frequent the open ocean, would hardly have been expected from one of our own body.

For my own part, said Dr. M. I think the St. Domingo commerce is no great thing in itself. We might do exceedingly well without it; and I am very far from approving the means by which it has been carried on; but, I dislike the idea of forbidding it at the mandate of a foreign power. Like our revolutionary patriots, let us put our foot here, and hence refuse to budge. It is not for us to legislate at the nod or bidding of any nation. I hope we understand our business better than to register edicts for them—while we pay due respect to others it becomes us also to respect ourselves. The precedent is a dangerous one. If we agree to interdict this intercourse, we may at the next session be informed that we ought to withdraw from some other important port or region. When we are found to be so complying to one nation, we shall be subjected to a like request or menace from another, until, sir, our flag shall be furled in one foreign port after another, and nothing be left us but the coasting trade at home. The sad consequences have been ably portrayed by the the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. S. Smith.)

There was another reason evincing the unseasonableness of the proposition at the present time. This was a disastrous and eventful era of our commerce. The merchants in every sea-port of the nation were assembling to consider their losses from the rapacity of the belligerent powers, and submit them to the consideration of congress: It would be better to wait for the statements that such a practical class of men should make. Our judgements would be aided by the facts which their memorials would contain.

Dr. M. then considered the prohibition in the constitution on congress, as to the laying of export duties; and said that the exportation of our domestic productions so necessary to our country, and so cautiously guarded, ought not to be interrupted by any spontaneous regulations of our own. He was an advocate for the *mare libreum*. He wished a wide and open market for the beef, pork, fish, flour, rice and cotton of the country.

He then adverted to the operation, which a restrained commerce would have upon agriculture. With the ceasing of exports this great spring to the planters and graziers' industry is at once taken away; the plough would stop, and it would be melancholy to see the fair and enchanting face of our country, degenerate to the savage state, and yield naught but the unthrifty crop of weeds and brambles.

Turning then to ship building and its cluster of attendant trades and arts, he feared that it would fall into neglect.—That imployment which gives perhaps, the greatest idea of the skill of man, would be discontinued, and the inhabitants of our seaports be forced back to the country to keep them from starving.

Nor was the revenue to be omitted in this enumeration. As far as the imports from Hayti, are consumed by our citizens, so far the revenue is aided; and if exported under drawback, the carrying trade is helped by the transportation, and the return cargo, whether of brandy, wines, hardware or dry goods, may be expected, to afford an *ad valorem* or specific contribution to the treasury.

A word or two concerning the situation of France in this affair, he should beg leave to offer. The coffee and sugar of that productive island had reached the ports of that empire in American bottoms. And in return the productions and manufactures of France had been carried by the same conveyance to the revolted colony of black freemen. It was presumable such an intercourse would give to France several of the benefits of a direct commerce. And as our act of the last session had yielded to her the sovereignty, he did not think that in the existing intermediate state between rebellion and revolution among the Haytians France had any just cause of displeasure against us. If she had, the numberless captures and depredations done under her flag, must have given her the most ample satisfaction. Under these impressions he judged it neither politic nor necessary to legislate further on the subject; and should consequently say No to the motion.

Mr. Hillhouse said he hoped the question would be taken by yeas and nays, because he confidently expected there would be a great majority of the Senate opposed to giving leave to bring in the bill, for he considered the measure as not only improper, but as ill timed.

We are informed by the message of the president of the United States, and the documents before us, that depredations are made upon our commerce on all quarters, and our citizens not only robbed of their property, but in some instances subjected to personal insult, and injury, it is also well known congress have received confidential communications from the president and are deliberating with closed doors—The general expectation is that some thing energetic and spirited will be done in defence of our neutral rights and national honor.

How great will be the surprise if the first step taken by the Senate of the United States, is found to be a further restriction or a total prohibition of a lawful and lucrative branch of our commerce? As to restricting or prohibiting this trade to St. Domingo, which no gentleman has produced a single authority from the law of nations to prove to be unlawful, for the purpose of securing our citizens from the personal insults and injuries to which they are exposed in the West Indies, he could not approve it; a more proper and dignified course he thought, would be to send armed ships into those seas, to capture or demolish those bucaniers or pirates, who rob us of our property and insult and murder our citizens——They are a banditti whom no nation will own, or admit to be acting under their authority, though sailing under their flag, and whom it is not in the power of such nation to restrain.

The gentleman from Georgia has told us that the conflict with St. Domingo is that of masters attempting to reclaim their slaves, and that if the United States suffer the trade to be carried on, we shall be considered as aiding and upholding those slaves, and give offence to France. And that when peace shall take place in Europe, the French will transport those negroes by thousands to the shores of South Carolina and Georgia, to the endangering of the lives of the citizens of those states. This Mr. H. considered as a bugbear with which we ought not to be frightened, for, as to the warfare in St. Domingo being a mere conflict between master and slave, it will be well remembered that the French republic long ago liberated all the slaves in that island, and declared them free. As to the citizens of the United States carrying arms and military stores to the enemies of France, the law of nations has declared the penalty, which is a forfeiture of the property, and the United States can in no way be implicated thereby. And as to France landing those negroes on our shores, he said there was power, and he believed there would be found a disposition in the people of the United States to repel such an insult: for if we cannot prevent France or any other power from invading our territory and insulting our national honor, by landing their outcasts upon our shores, we shall no longer deserve the name of an independent nation.

Gen. Jackson, in reply to gen. Smith and Dr. Mitchell confessed he had seen no official document, other than what the honorable mover had read, but he had seen at Newcastle on Delaware, a whole fleet bound to St. Domingo, to force a trade which even captains of vessels, true Americans, cried shame on—That the honorable gentleman had called out, why had not the mover brought forward a resolution against Britain or some other power who had committed depredations on our commerce. The general said he wished to begin here by preventing our own merchants from doing injury to other nations, and then to strike at those who insulted us. He for himself was prepared and willing to attack the first power who had insulted us with far more superior weapons than arming our ships. He was an agricultural man, and would suffer with the flour makers; but he would call on the honorable gentleman either from Maryland, from New-York, from Massachusetts or Connecticut, to strike at Great Britain or any other nation who had injured us, by a resolution of prohibition of trade or intercourse, and he was the man who would second it and keep it on till the injuring nation should cry *peecavi*—keep it on one twelve month, and you would see them all at your feet. Look at the legislature of Jamaica petitioning their governor from time to time for American intercourse. Look at Trinidad, the same in a state of famine. Sir, we have no favors to ask the nations of the earth, they must ask them of us, or their West India colonies must starve.

That however, with respect to documents, he would inform the gentleman from Maryland, that he had seen, though not official, a letter from general Ferrand, governor of St. Domingo, and which was published in all the principal newspapers of the U. States, complaining to the French government on this subject, and laying all the blame to the American government, if not in direct, in the most severe indirect terms. That as to the total separation of the self created emperor and nation of Hayti, and its independence on the parent country, and under which gentlemen declared our rights of trade founded on the laws of nations; the late attack on that general by the emperor proved it did not exist; he was defeated, his army scattered and driven to the mountains; that Ferrand held the island as a French governor for the French nation, and the sep ra ion was not such as to warrant the arguments used for a right to trade; it would be a fatal argument used against us as respected our southern states by other powers. On the same grounds, a parcel of runaways and outcasts from South Carolina and Georgia, to the amount of some hundreds now collected on or near the Okafauna cau swamp in Georgia, might be termed an independent society; or if an insurrection took place in these states, the rebellious horde on creating an emperor, be supplied with arms and ammunition as a separate and independent nation; this, as the honorable gentleman from Connecticut had been pleased to term his fears bugbears, might be no bugbear to him, safe and remote from the scene of action near New Haven; but it was a serious bugbear to him, and would be to the whole southern country, where the horrid scenes of that Island would be re-acted, their property destroyed, and their families massacred. The honorable gentleman from New York too had been pleased to term them bugbears but, had raised up a number of his own to prevent the passing of the bill; he had drawn a most lamentable picture of the sate of this country; if this dishonorable trade to this small part of the commercial world was interdicted; commerce was to languish and agriculture to be annihilated; our fields were to grow up in briers and thorns, and even verdure to disappear. Gen. J. said he did not believe this; the United States, if all the powers on earth were opposed to us, had within herself enough to eat, to drink, and to clothe her citizens; this was not the case with other powers. Not a nation existed, which had West India colonies, but was more or less dependent on us, and could not do without us; they must come to our terms or starve; on with your embargo and in nine months they must lay at your feet. It was certain that we should suffer for that time, but he was willing, and he knew the southern country willing to submit to it, and at the end of it our fields would resume their usual verdure, and the thorns and briers be rooted out.

The honorable gentleman from Maryland, had told us of the blockade of Cadiz, and that Hispaniola was the only vent now for our flour; but he belived even the blockade of Cadiz was not so strict in that respect, as the honorable gentleman had mentioned; he would read a line from lord Mulgrave to Mr. Munroe on that head. (Here the general read part of it, but found it more strict than he had thought, and gave that point up.) But, Mr. President, said the General, is Cadiz the only market for our flour, from the Texel to the Baltic and Mediterranean, there are hundreds of ports at which our flour is vented. The general made a number of other remarks, and concluded that he thought the passage of the bill absolutely necessary, for the honor and safety of the country, and to the information he had recived from late celebrated French general, it was corroborated by the acts of Le Clerc and Rochambeau themselves. That the most daring brigands were forced by those officers on board American vessels, the captains of which were compelled to bring them to the United States, contrary to the laws of their own country; this had been a matter of serious alarm, not only to the Southern states but to the middle and Northern states. At any rate he hoped the bill would be received, if it was only to inform merchants trading to Hispaniola, of the sense of Congress, that this trade must cease; this was the point on which the slave bill had been received. That he wished to begin with this trade first, and he believed striking at that was striking at the British, for he had been informed at New Castle that the Domingo fleet then there, were owned by British merchants, and supplied by British capital under the protection of our flag, which had to bear all the disgrace of this illicit traffic.

[*To be continued.*]

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4.

Latest Foreign News.

Whitehall, Nov. 9.

His majesty has been pleased to grant to the Rev. William Nelson. D. D. now lord Nelson, brother and heir of the late lord Viscount Nelson, who after a series of transcendant and heroic services, fell gloriously on the 21st of Oct. last in the moment of a brilliant and decisive victory, the dignity of a Viscount and Earl of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, by the titles of Viscount Merton and Earl Nelson, of Trafalgar and Merton, in Surrey, the same to descend to his lawful male heirs, and in default thereof, to the lawful male heirs of two sisters of lord Nelson.

His majesty has also been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baron of the United kingdom of G. Britain and Ireland, to Cuthbert Collingwood esq. vice-admiral of the blue squadron of his majesty's fleet, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the title of Baron Collingwood of Caldburne and Hethpool, in the county of Northumberland.

Stutguard, Nov. 1.

The latest letters from Vienna speak warmly of the sensation which has been excited by the late unfavorable intelligence from Swabia. People begin to express their apprehensions of a rupture from the French, and are preparing to send their valuables to Hungary. However to quiet the minds of the public, the court assures them of the favourable disposition of Prussia.—The court of Vienna made the French violation of the Margravate of Anspach, the subject of a formal complaint to that of Prussia.

Hague, Nov. 5.

The pacific disposition of the Prussian Court seems more and more confirmed every day.—According to a letter written by Baron de Cetsar, the Prussian minister to our republic, his return here, about the twentieth of this month is confidently expected. There is also every reason to expect that count Von Lowenheim, the Swedish Envoy, will not quit this republic.

The Secretaries of State for the Marine and War departments have taken up their residence here.

Strasburgh, Nov. 4

Our army continues to advance; the left wing has passed the Inn near Brannau, and driven the Russians before them. The Russians have received orders to fall back on Lentz, to wait for the second army, but it is more probable the French will be at Lentz and even at Vienna before the second Russian army can reach the Theatre of war.

Berlin, Nov. 1.

The march of a Russian army through Silesia is no longer a matter of doubt, for a proclamation was issued at Breslau, on the thirteenth of Oct. for a meeting on the 30th, of contractors for supplying them with bread and forage.

Petersburgh, Oct. 17.

It is reported that a manifesto or declaration of war, on the part of our court is in readiness and will be published in a few days.

A Corps of Cossacks, embarked at Riga in the beginning of this month, were driven out to sea in a heavy gale. Twelve transports with troops have been wrecked near the Rocks of Dondangen, and upon the coast of Courland, in all thirty seven ships, and near twelve hundred troops have been lost. Captain Lunan of Lubeck, perished with the whole of his crew and eleven passengers among them two Russian generals, he had also a considerable sum in specie on board.

NORFOLK, January 2.

Extracts from a letter to the inhabitants of ——— county, from their Representatives in the present General Assembly.

RICHMOND, Dec. 23, 1805.

"A committee has been appointed to examine into the state of the Penitentiary, and to enquire into the expediency of reforming our penal laws: the result of which will probably be, either a great deduction in the expences of [illegible] or its total annihilation.

"A bill to extend the jurisdiction of magistrate to twenty dollars, has been and appears to have many advocates. sions are, that the defendant may sums above ten dollars, by giving acknowledged and endorsed on the warrant, and upon the affirmance ment ten per cent. damages are and execution may issue against and security; but to prevent appeal execution is authorised by a bare the magistrate, with an acknowledgement security; on the return of an execution the defendant, of "no effects," a may issue against the body.

"Petitions from several counties presented; praying, that a convention called to amend the constitution of wealth. They have been referred to the whole house on the state monwealth, and are made the order for the second Monday in January.

"Leave has been given to bring in "amend the judiciary system." outlines are, that the number of court of appeals shall be confined soon as the present number may that by deaths; that the chancery be abolished, and the judges of the possess chancery jurisdiction, who three terms, in each district, a year.

"A petition has been received praying that hereafter the magistrates be permitted to lay a county levy derable amount, or recommend offecutive, unless a majority of all tices be present.

"A resolution approbatory of the president, in his negociations powers, and expressing our readiness contest in support of our rights, gress shall direct, passed the house with eight dissenting voices only.

"Several other subjects of a but of less importance, have been At this time it is impossible to say terminate."

Alexandria Daily Advertiser

THURSDAY, JANUARY

NASSAU HALL

PRINCETON, NEW-JERSEY

By the distinguished munificence of able Elias Boudinot, L. L. D. late dant of the Mint of the United States um or Cabinet of Natural History stablished in this College. It consists of many hundred species of birds, reptiles, insects, minerals, fossils, earth, domestic utensils, and specments of several of the savage nations and Africa. Every article liable now in a state of excellent preservation whole is arranged and displayed in handsome apartment. This Cabinet vid Hosack, of New-York, has lately augmented with an elegant collection hundred additional specimens, and earths.

The College now possessing a to establish a course of instruction History, and the Trustees and anxious to extend, as far as possible eral youth committed to their care of prosecuting this noble and useful quest the lovers of nature and the ence generally, to assist their endeavequest they address more particularly of the College residing in every mited States, relying on their attachment to the place of their early as the guardians of the institution add, as soon as it shall be in their tanical Garden to their other improve object curious or rare in the animal vegetable kingdoms, will be thankfully by them. Donors are earnestly their names with the articles which to the Cabinet, or the Garden, they may be recorded in the Collection that honor which is due to the peral science.

The Trustees and Faculty of will be much obliged to those editors pers, in any part of the United States be good enough to insert this notice in their papers.

NOTICE

I hereby forewarn all persons taking an assignment of a bond some time in the year 1796, or ROBERTS, it having been given said Roberts, in consideration of a in Fairfax county, which land was to me, by reason of the death of and is now in the possession of the Roberts or his administrator.

Prince William, Jan. 9.

N. B. The bond is said to be a Mr. Wren, who is administrator.

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YORK, Jan. 4.

reign News.

Whitehall, Nov. 9.

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Stutguard, Nov. 1.

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Hague, Nov. 5.

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Strasburgh, Nov. 4.

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great deduction in the expences of that institution, or its total annihilation.

"A bill to extend the jurisdiction of a single magistrate to twenty dollars, has been introduced, and appears to have many advocates. Its provisions are, that the defendant may appeal on all sums above ten dollars, by giving security to be acknowledged and endorsed on the back of the warrant, and upon the affirmance of the judgment ten per cent. damages are to be awarded, and execution may issue against both principal and security; but to prevent appeals, a stay of execution is authorised by a bare endorsement of the magistrate, with an acknowledgment of the security; on the return of an execution against the defendant, of "no effects," a new execution may issue against the body.

"Petitions from several counties have been presented, praying, that a convencion may be called to amend the constitution of this commonwealth. They have been referred to a committee of the whole house on the state of the commonwealth, and are made the order of the day for the second Monday in January next.

"Leave has been given to bring in a bill to "amend the judiciary system." Its principal outlines are, that the number of judges in the court of appeals shall be confined to three, so soon as the present number may be reduced to that by deaths; that the chancery districts shall be abolished, and the judges of the general court possess chancery jurisdiction, who are to hold three terms, in each district, a year.

"A petition has been received and referred, praying that hereafter the magistrates may not be permitted to lay a county levy, to any considerable amount, or recommend officers to the executive, unless a majority of all the acting justices be present.

"A resolution approbatory of the conduct of the president, in his negociations with foreign powers, and expressing our readiness to join in a contest in support of our rights, whenever congress shall direct, passed the house of delegates with eight dissenting voices only.

"Several other subjects of a general nature, but of less importance, have been spoken of. At this time it is impossible to say how they will terminate."

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9.

NASSAU HALL.
PRINCETON, NEW-JERSEY.

By the distinguished munificence of the honorable Elias Boudinot, L. L. D. late superintendant of the Mint of the United States, a Museum or Cabinet of Natural History, has been established in this College. It consits at present of many hundred species of birds, beasts, fishes, reptiles, insects, minerals, fossils, corals, shells, earth, domestic utensils, and warlike instruments of several of the savage nations of America and Africa. Every article liable to decay, is now in a state of excellent preservation; and the whole is arranged and displayed in a large and handsome apartment. This Cabinet, Dr. David Hosack, of New-York, has very generously augmented with an elegant collection of several hundred additional specimens of ores, fossils, and earths.

The College now possessing a basis on which to establish a course of instruction in Natural History, and the Trustees and Faculty being anxious to extend, as far as possible, to the liberal youth committed to their care, the means of prosecuting this noble and useful study, request the lovers of nature and the friends of science generally, to assist their endeavours. This request they address more particularly to the sons of the College residing in every part of the United States, relying on their ancient attachments to the place of their early studies: And as the guardians of the institution are about to add, as soon as it shall be in their power, a Botanical Garden to their other improvements, any objects curious or rare in the animal, mineral, or vegetable kingdoms, will be thankfully received by them. Donors are earnestly desired to send their names with the articles which they present to the Cabinet, or the Garden, in order that they may be recorded in the College Book with that honor which is due to the promoters of liberal science.

The Trustees and Faculty of the College, will be much obliged to those editors of newspapers, in any part of the United States, who may be good enough to insert this notice at least once in their papers.

Tuesday Post.

NOTICE.

I hereby forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of a bond given by me some time in the year 1796, or '97 to SAMUEL ROBERTS, it having been given by me to the said Roberts, in consideration of a parcel of land in Fairfax county; which land was not conveyed to me, by reason of the death of the said Roberts, and is now in the possession of the widow of said Roberts or his administrator.

Henry Peak.

Prince William, 4th Jan. 1806.

N. B. The bond is said to be in the hands of Mr. *Wren*, who is administrator of Roberts' estate.

H. P.

Jan. 9. 3t.

Whoever can make two Ears of Corn or two Blades of Grass grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, deserves better of mankind, and does more essential service to his Country, than the whole race of Politicians put together. SWIFT.

From the MIDDLESEX GAZETTE.

Complaints in the past season, have been made that the canker worms which a few years since committed such depredations on our orchards, have again made their appearance, commenced their destructive career, and threaten a repetition of the calamity formerly inflicted. The apple in its various uses is so extremely necessary and convenient to every class of citizens in the community that its preservation from the ravages of these devouring reptiles, is an object of no small magnitude.

It has been erroneously imagined that the eggs, which, in the genial warmth of spring, produce such infinite multitudes of the canker-worm, were deposited by an insect in the earth, under the trees the preceeding season. Hence many absurd & useless methods have been adopted to arrest their progress. The insects undoubtedly, deposit their eggs under the rough bark of the apple tree, and in defective places in the trunk and branches, in which position they are much better protected from the inclemency of the seasons, than they would be in the earth. This idea receives confirmation from a remark frequently made, when they appeared before, that young orchards, the bark of whose trees were smooth, escaped unhurt, whilst older orchards in their vicinity were destroyed. Having found the depositories of the eggs of these insects, the following method is proposed for their destruction: Take a hoe and scrape off all the rough bark from the branches and trunks of your trees, in the fall of the year, exercising the precaution not to injure the live bark, and the bark thus scraped off, it would be adviseable, though not indispensibly necessary, to remove.—This operation will destroy a great part of the eggs. In the following spring, before the worms appear, encircle the trunks of your trees just below the branches, with turf, or a clod of earth covered with grass, an inch and an half or two inches thick, secured in its place by a cord, or the inner bark of elm, nicely adjusted to the bodies of the trees so as to leave no passage for the worms, and cut square on the under sides in a line perpendicular with the body of the tree. The worms which may be hatched below the turf can never surmount this obstacle. Many eggs deposited above in the branches will undoubtedly have escaped destruction from the first operation. When you have reason to believe that the eggs are all hatched, and before the worms have done much injury, send a lad up into the trees and let him begin at the top and gently agitate the limbs from top to bottom. The worms on shaking the branches, will quit their hold, and by a web of their own spinning let themselves down to the ground. They will attempt to re-ascend by the body of the tree. When they come to the turf and attempt to crawl on the under side of the horizontal plain which it presents, the loose particles of earth on which they fix their fangs will give way, and they will fall back to the ground. You must keep an eye on your trees, and if it be found necessary, repeat the operation of shaking. For since the first, other eggs, not before hatched, may have yielded their production, or perhaps the worms did not at first all quit their hold.

If these directions be well observed, the worms will inevitable be destroyed. The labor and expence in preserving your orchards from destruction will be trifling, when compared with the object to be attained.

NINTH CONGRESS,
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, January 6.

Mr. J. Randolph said the committee of Ways and Means had received a letter from the secretary of the treasury, with various accompanying documents on abuses alledged to have taken place in consequence of the evidences of the public debt being receivable in payment for lands—and on the vague provision at present in force relative to the purchase of the public debt by the commissioners of the sinking fund.

Having made a brief explanation of these provisions, Mr. Randolph presented a bill to repeal the act to authorise the receipt of evidences of the public debt in payment for the lands of the United States, and for other purposes relative to the public debt, which was referred to a committe of the whole on Thursday.

This bill provides that the act to authorise the receipt of evidences of the public debt in payment for lands of the United States, passed March 3, 1797, and so much of any other act as authorises the same, shall be repealed after the 31st of March next, and that the commissioners of the sinking fund shall not be authorised to purchase the public debt at a higher rate than sixty per cent. of the nominal value of the three per cents. than the nominal value of its unredeemed amount for any other species, the 8 per cents. only excepted, for which they may give in addition thereto, at the rate of one half of one per cent. on the nominal value for each quarterly dividend payable from the time of purchase to January 1, eighteen hundred and nine.

At the close of the accompanying letter from the secretary of the treasury he states his intention of submitting to the committee of Ways and Means, at a future day, a plan for covering the three per cents. the old six per cents. and the deferred stock into a new stock, bearing an interest of 6 per cent. by which means the whole public debt contemplated to be discharged at a certain perriod, may be extinguished.

Mr. Clinton presented a memorial from the merchants of the city of New-York.

The memorial commences with expressing the deepest anxiety and alarm at the recent conduct of Great Britain, as invasive of neutral rights, and destructive of the just and heretofore authorised trade of the United States. The memorialists declare their most decided protest against the doctrine recently set up by British Tribunals, which they pronounce to be in direct violation of an incontestible right. They repel with indignation the insinuation of fraud and chicane. They say that, in the British doctrine, they perceive that the ancient land mark is removed, but they cannot see in its room a beacon to direct their course. They view that doctrine as indicative of a system devised for the entire destruction of the colonial trade, which forms the most important branch of foreign commerce. From this unprecedented doctrine they appeal to the ancient principles which regulate the intercourse of nations. They declare that the maintenance of such a principle as Britain asserts, must in the present unparralled situation of affairs, be destructive of the commerce of the United States.

After these and other impressive preliminary remarks, the memorialists proceed to a detail of some of the most serious consequences that could not fail to result from the assertion of the British doctrine. Among these it is represented that it could not fail to disturb the whole interior relations of the United States of every description; that it would deprive us of foreign articles, that we want and compel us either to take articles that we do not want, or to suffer our surplus produce to perish on our hands; that it would probably lead to retaliating measures on the part of other nations than Great Britain, which would inevitable draw in their train the devastations of war; that it would turn capital into new channels; that it would lead to the construction of every essential article of subsistance was contraband; and that under the pretext of destroying the trade of her enemies Great Britain is about to appropriate to her own use that of her friends.

The memorialists represents the humiliating and oppressive conduct of British ships of war before the ports and harbors of the United States; repel the insinuation that the American flag is the fraudulent cover of enemies property; and declare that the portion of this commerce attached to the port of New York is so trifling as to be altogether unworthy of notice.

The memorialists declare a firm reliance on the justice and energy of the government, and a confidence in their doing nothing which shall abandon the great rights of commerce.

Representing the defenceless state of their port, they express a hope that energetic measures will be pursued for its defence.

They state the opinion that in the present state of our naval force, it is time to cease parlying with the pirates of the W. Indies.

They conclude with representing the present crisis as peculiarliarly serious and perilous, and as requiring the cordial co-operation of every class of citizens with the government of the United States.

The memorial is stated to have been signed by the unanimous order of the merchants assembled on the 26th December.

On the motion of Mr. Clinton, this memorial was referred to a committee on the state of the union; and ordered to be printed.

This memorial, of which we have thus given a very imperfect sketch, is couched in terms of dignity, is animated by a bold spirit, and is replete with important information and argument. We shall, as soon as possible, offer it at full length.

Mr. Findley, from the committee of elections, to whom was referred, the petition of John Douglass, praying the house of representatives of the United States, to appoint a commission to set in Philadelphia, for the purpose of investigating the election of Michael Leib, returned as a member of this house from the state of Pennsylvania, that if the same be found illegal, a new election may be granted, reported that having, according to order, had the same under consideration, they submit the following

REPORT—A PETITION against the election of any person returned as a member of the house of representatives ought to state the ground on which the election is contested, with such certainty as to give reasonable notice thereof to the sitting member, and to enable the house to judge whether the same be verified by the proof, and if proved, whether it be sufficient to vacate the seat; and the petitioner ought not to be admitted to give evidence of any fact not substantially alledged in his petition.

In the present case, the petition contains no direct or specific charge of any illegality in the election. The only allegations are general and indirect, that is, by a history of the proceedings of certain meetings and committees of electors, and by reference to a subjoined report of one of those committees and the documents accompanying it, which documents appear to be seven exparte depositions, not admissible in evidence; and not deemed proper to be considered as parts of the petition, by being generally referred to therein.

The committee are of opinion, that on such petition there can be no satisfactory trial of the merit of the election in question: and therefore recommended the following resolution:

Resolved, That the petitioner have leave to withdraw his petition and the papers accompanying the same.

The House immediately took the resolution into consideration, and agreed to it without debate or division.

Proceedings of Congress
Taken for the "ALEXANDRIA DAILY ADVERTISER."

WEDNESSDAY, January 8.

In the house of representatives in congress, yesterday, Mr. J. Randolph, about half an hour after it was called to order, again observed that he had communications to make of a secret nature; he therefore requested that the galleries might be cleared, and the house continued with CLOSED DOORS until half past 3; consequently the *secret business* remains undivulged.

Petitions, &c. presented previous to the Doors being closed:

Petition of the inhabitants of Massachusetts, manufacturers of iron hollow ware, praying that an additional duty may be laid on all imported hollow ware, under a presumption that there are works sufficient to supply the whole of the United States with that article.

Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Petition of Willis Willson, late an officer in the revolutionary war with Great Britain, stating that he had served therein from the year 1775, and during that time had endured great hardships and cruel usage: that he was wounded one and twenty times, and praying additional compensation.

Referred to the committee of claims.

Petition of the merchants of Newburyport, in Massachusetts, stating, that from the rocks and shoals in the river Merrimack, the navigation was extremely dangerous; and that the buoys already placed there by government were insufficient to guard vessels against the danger.

Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Petition of the inhabitants of Alexandria in Pennsylvania, for a post office and roads—Referred to the committee on the business of post offices and post roads.

Mr. J. C. Smith moved that the petitions of Jonathan Berry, Seth Adams and Joseph Lowry, be referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Agreed to.

Report from the committee of Claims, on the petition of F. Adams;

Not granted.

In the Senate.

The house the whole of this day, was occupied on the bill from the house of representatives, for the relief of Theodoric Armstead of Norfolk.

After a long argument the bill was entirely *rejected.*

Ayes 21,
Noes 5.

JUST RECEIVED
And for Sale by the SUBSCRIBER.
22 hhds. Brimstone,
12 casks Linseed-Oil,
2 cases Cantharides,
ALSO
30 casks first quality Cheese.
JOHN G. LADD.
Jan. 9. dtf.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

And other valuable Books,

LATELY RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

JAMES KENNEDY, *Sen.*

At the ALEXANDRIA LIBRARY.

THE gentleman's and ladies' pocket Almanac for the present year, in plain and Morocco binding,

The poems of Camoen's, the celebrated author of the Lusiad,

Hey's Surgery with fine engravings,

Boyer on the diseases of the Bones, do.

The works of Dr. Rush, in 4 vols.

Witherings Botany, 4 vols.

Johnson's, Hopson's and Chaptal's Chemistry,

Lewis's Materia Medica.

Blair's Sermons complete, in 3 vols.

—— Lectures on Rhetoric and the Belles Lettres, 2 vols.

Hunter's Sacred Biography, 3 vols.

Doddridge's Family Expositor, 6 vols.

Morse's American Geography, the new edition with Atlas,

Abbe Millot's general History, 5 vols.

Hume's and Barrow's History of England,

Ferguson's Roman History, 3 vols.

Gibbon's do. do. 8 vols.

Robertson's History of Charles 5th.

—— History of America,

Rollin's Ancient History, 10 vols.

Plutarch's Lives, 7 vols.

Roscoe's life of Lorenzo de Medicis, 3 vols.

Russel's Ancient and Modern Europe, 7 vols.

Trave's of Anacharsis, 4 vols.

Mavor's collection of Voyages and Travels, in 24 vols.

Barrow's Travels in China,

Volney's View of the United States,

Bonaparte and the French people under his Consulate,

Tucker's Blackstone, 5 vols.

Marshall on Insurances,

Story's Pleadings,

Domestic Encyclopædia, 5 vols.

The works of Peter Pindar, 5 vols. (Lon. Edit.)

—— of Dr. Darwin, 5 vols.

Smith's Wealth of Nations, 2 vols.

Kett's Elements of General Science, 2 vols.

Moore's Navigation,

Bowditch's American Navigator,

Blunt's American Coasting Pilot,

Euclid's Elements,

Stranger in France,

Late Lord Chatham's Letters,

Ladies Library.

The American Gardiner,

Terrible Tractterations,

Democracy Unveiled,

Who wants a Guinea,

School of Reform,

Hoyle's games on the Cards,

The new edition of Shakespeare now in the press, of H. Maxwell, 1 vol. received,

Virgil, Horace, Cæsar and Sallust Delphini, new edition,

Murphy's Tacian, do.

Leusden's Greek and Latin Testament,

Clark's Homer,

Schrevelii Lexicon,

Westminster, Gr. Grammar,

Lempriere's Classical Dictionary,

Ainsworth's and Young's Latin do.

Walker's and Johnson's English do.

Boyer's French do.

Spanish and French Grammars,

Potter's Antiquities of Greece,

Adam and Kennett's Antiquities of Rome,

The Latin Course, or a judicious selection of the best pieces in Selectæ e Veteri and Selectæ e Profanis,

Mair's Sallust,

Clarke's C. Nepos,

Morse's Geography abridged,

Travels of Anacharsis abridged,

Goldsmith's Natural History, do.

—— History of Greece and of Rome, do.

Walker and Johnson's Dictionaries, do.

Entick's Dictionary, with L. Murray's Grammar, do.

Lindley Murray's new and complete Spelling Book, justly esteemed the best that has ever yet appeared,

Pierce's, Dilworth's, Universal & Columbian do.

L. Murray's Grammar with abridgement of do. Reader, Sequel, &c.

Mrs. Trimmer's introduction to the knowledge of Nature, &c.

Scott's Lessons with coloured plates, Art of Reading and Columbian Orator,

Folio, Quarto, Octavo and Pocket Bibles in plain and Morocco bindings, Book of common Prayer Psalm, and Hymn Books, do.

Stationary of the very best kinds,

—CONSISTING OF—

Best Foolscap and quarto Vellum and folio post Paper, very best Dutch Quills, Sealing Wax and Wafers, Black and Red Ink, Inkstands of every kind, Slates and Pencils, best Black Lead Pencils, Gentlemen and Ladies Morocco Pocket Books, Purses and Thread Cases, Penknives and Scissars; Reeve's Patent Water Colours and Pencils; Scott's Liquid Blue Dye; Playing Cards, and a great variety of Childrens Toy Books embellished with plates.

Blank Books of every kind with patent Spring backs, and patent ruling with faint lines made up to any pattern, of the best materials with care and dispatch. BOOK-BINDING in general either in a plain or elegant style on the lowest terms.

January 7. eo3t

NOTICE.

IN the case of *Alexander Henderson*, junior, who is now in confinement in the prison rules of the county of Alexandria, at the suit of sundry creditors of the said Alexander Henderson and John M'Pherson and Co. in New-York: It is ordered, that the consideration of his application to be admitted to the benefit of the act of Congress for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district of Columbia, be adjourned until Saturday the eighteenth of this month. Notice is therefore hereby given, to the creditors of the said Henderson and of John M'Pherson and Co. that, at ten o'clock of the forenoon of that day, at the court-house of Alexandria county, the oath of an insolvent debtor will be administered to the said Henderson, and a trustee appointed agreeable to the said act of Congress, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

N. Fitzhugh.

January 6, 1806. d

NOTICE.

THOSE Citizens who are yet in arrears on account of Corporation Taxes, are earnestly requested to pay up the same, otherways I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of enforcing payment by distress, agreeable to a late order of Council.

George Drinker, *Collector*,

January 6. 1806. d1w

N. B. As I shall be absent from town for a few days, I have empowered *Robert Abercrombie* to collect and give receipts during my absence.

PUBLIC SALE.

On MONDAY, the second day of February, 1806, will be sold, on the premises,

A TRACT of LAND, situate on the Potomack, in the county of King George, adjoining Hooe's ferry, containing 356 acres.—On this land is an excellent landing for a fishery, a salt marsh of about 40 acres, from which immense quantities of hay may be cut, and furnishes the best fowling ground of any part of the Potomack in the vicinity. A considerable proportion of the land is in wood, and the arable land on the river is intermixed with shell, which adapts it well to the culture of corn, wheat, tobacco, or cotton.—The terms are, one half in hand, or approved bonds on demand; the remainder in twelve months with interest. A deed of trust will be required to secure the payment of the purchase money.

Gerard Alexander.

December 14. taw6t

This is to give Notice.

THAT the subscriber, of Alexandria county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court, of the said county, in the district of Columbia, letters of administration on the personal estate of *John Bowling*, late of the said county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Elizabeth Bowling.

December 7. 2aw6w

Notice is hereby given,

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria,

THAT a dividend of four per cent. of the capital stock of said Bank, for the half year, ending this day, is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them or their representatives, on Thursday next, the 9th instant.

By order of the President and Directors,

Gardin Chapin, *Cashier.*

January 6. 3tsw4w

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale by the Subscriber,

100 ps. brown Russia Sheetings } Entitled to
100 do. Ravens Duck } Dok. on Ex.
3 bales German Ticklenburgs
50 bolts Russia Duck
100 barrels Boston Beef
30 do. Tanners Oil
400 casks Stone Lime
100 boxes mould and dipt Tallow Candles
6 pipes old real Cognac Brandy
West India and New England Rum
And a quantity of Mens, Womens and Childrens SHOES.

John G. Ladd,

November 16. d

KILN-DRIED MEAL.

200 barrels of Corn Meal, well dried, and in nice shipping order. Apply to MORDECAI MILLER.

December 9.

A NEW NOVEL.

Just Published, by COTTOM and STEWART, and for Sale, at their Store,

[PRICE ONE DOLLAR 75 CENTS.]

Fleetwood:

OR

The NEW MAN OF FEELING.

By WILLIAM GODWIN.

September 18. d

☞ A few copies of the *American Gardner*, may be had at the Book Store of Robert Gray.

VALUABLE FAMILY *MEDICINES.*

Just received direct from the Patentees, and *FOR SALE BY*

JAMES KENNEDY, JUN.

DRUGGIST;

The following Valuable Medicines:

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomachel Bitters.

PREPARED BY

THOMAS H. RAWSON,

Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the most rapid sale of any Patent Medicine ever before discovered, and are justly appreciated for their singular and uncommon virtues for restoring weak and decayed constitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as *intermittant Fevers and Agues, long Autumnal Fevers, Dysenteries, &c.* They are also a very pleasant bitter for common use, and where they are known they have taken the place and superceded the use of all other bitters in public houses as well as in private families.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's (Windham) Billious Pills.

THE great sale and increasing demand for these valuable pills for these twelve years past, bespeak their intrinsic worth. They have proved singularly efficacious in *Billious and Yellow fevers, Jaundice, Head Aches, Dysenteries, Billious Cholic, Costiveness, Female complaints, &c.*

The very great demand and high esteem in which these pills are held throughout the United States and the West Indies, has induced many to counterfeit them; the purchaser is requested to observe that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (the patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in his own hand writing, or they will not be genuine. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Itch Ointment.

A certain and safe application for that disagreeable complaint called the ITCH. Price 42 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Anti Billious Pills,

or, Family Physic.

The extraordinary celebrity these pills have gained, the universal demand for them and esteem of which they are held by medical men of the first eminence, are sufficient testimonials of their intrinsic worth. In great colds and sudden attacks of disorders, an early use of these pills often produces the happiest effects, and taken once in eight or ten days in cases of indigestion, headachs, dizziness, pains in the stomach and bowels, dysentries, diarrhœas, dropsies, &c. and a liberal use of my anti billious bitters in the intermediate time has relieved patients almost to a miracle—price 25 cents a box.

Thompson's Aromatic Tooth Paste,

For the scurvy in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preserving the teeth. It likewise takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, which generally arises from scorbutic gums and bad teeth. This paste is much in use, and highly esteemed by all those who value the preservation of their teeth, it may be applied at all times with the greatest safety. It is neatly put up in pewter boxes with paper directions. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Worm Powders.

A medicine which for efficacy and safety in its operation stands unrivalled. The most authenticated proofs and respectable authorities of its astonishing virtues, and surprising effects, in extreme and alarming cases of worms, may be seen at the place of sale. Price 50 cents a packet.

Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir;

Or Cough Drops,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, spitting of blood, and all diseases of the *lungs*. Its merits stands unrivalled. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. Cooley's Rheumatic Pills.

Price 50 cents a box.

Hinkley's Infallible remedy for the Piles.

Price 50 Cents a Box.

Very particular directions accompanying each of these valuable medicines.

He has likewise for Sale,

A general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Shop furniture and Vials; a few handsome Hall Lamps; Indian Shades; proof vials, Essence of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Madeira and Sherry wine; black bottles in bogsheads; Paints ground in oil; and a few barrels Flaxseed Oil, which he will sell on reasonable terms for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

☞ A generous allowance will be made to those who purchase the above Medicines by the dozen.

March 27. 2aw

PUBLIC SALE.

On FRIDAY next, will be sold at the Vendue store,

1 bale of Kerseys,
1 do. Duffils, Plains, Blankets, &c.

Philip G. Marsteller.

January 8. d

Lost, on Monday last, a pair of OLD SADDLE-BAGS, containing some Sugar and several other articles. The finder will oblige the owner by delivering them to the Printer, who will pay a suitable reward.

January 8. d3t

FIRST QUALITY APPLES

Just received and for Sale,

Some excellent Apples,
900 bushels Potatoes,
A quantity of Cheese,

AND

A general assortment of Groceries.

Thomas Simms.

January 7. 3t

JUST RECEIVED,

9 *boxes—containing*

500 pieces Platillas,
500 do. Britannias,

Entitled to drawback on exportation.

ALSO,

30 bbls and 5 hhds New Rum;

For Sale, by

John G. Ladd.

December 13.

FOR SALE,

A valuable NEGRO MAN,

About 35 years of age. Apply to the Printer.

November 29.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of the Superior Court of Chancery, held in the city of Richmond, the 5th of October 1805.

THE Subscribers will expose to SALE to the highest bidder, on the first Monday in March next, being Prince William court day, at *George William's Tavern*, in the town of Dumfries at three o'clock, on a credit of six months; A TRACT OF LAND in the county of Prince William, distant from the town of Dumfries thereunto six miles, laying on the east side of the main mountain road, bounded thereby, and includes Powell's run. It is said to contain six hundred and eighty five acres, with several tenements thereon, and is a part of the Tract of JOHN BERRYMAN, *deceased*, which was by him conveyed to RICHARD GRAHAM and is now decreed to be sold to satisfy a Mortgage thereon, if the money be not paid by the twenty fifth day of next month.

Alexander Henderson,
John Gibson,
John Linton.

Dumfries, November 21, 1805. } (Dec. 28.) 1aw6t

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

By ROBERT GRAY, Bookseller,

KING STREET;

A new and very highly interesting WORK

ENTITLED

A NORTHERN SUMMER,

OR,

Travels round the Baltic;

Through Denmark, Sweden, Russia, Prussia, and part of Germany—in the year 1804.

BY JOHN CARR, ESQ.

Author of the Stranger in France, &c.

Price, Two Dollars, bound and lettered.

Sold also by JOHN GRAY Fredericksburg and JOSEPH MILLIGAN George-Town.

Lately Received,

The following PLAYS:

SCHOOL of REFORM, or how to rule a Husband; To Marry, or not to Marry; Richard the 3d; Hamlet; Who wants a Guinea; Padlock; Pizarro, or 2, 3, 3, 8; Venice Preserved; Hotel; Fair Penitent: Il. Bondocani; Matrimony; Blind Bargain; First Floor, &c.

ALSO,

A large supply of Writing Paper,

Which will be sold low for cash.

January 1.

JUST PUBLISHED,

BY COTTOM AND STEWART,

(Price one Dollar.)

A new edition with modern improvements on the

ART OF COOKERY,

MADE PLAIN AND EASY

By MRS. GLASS.

1st. Containing directions how to roast, boil and dress to perfection, every thing necessary to be sent up to table.

2d. Directions for Soups, Broths, Puddings, Pies, Gravies, Sauces, Hashes, Fricassees, Ragouts, Pickling, Cakes, Jellies, Preserving, &c. &c. With a modern bill of fare for every month in the year.

There is no work on this subject more complete than the above. It is also the most modern as the Edition from which this was taken, was published in London May 1804, and contains all the improvements in the art up to that time, leaving out many superfluous dishes, and substituting others more useful. d

December 20.

PRINTED DAILY
BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.